

The Louisianian.

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ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JULY 2, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

A DELUSIVE HOPE.

The democracy has abandoned all hope of success upon the merits of its original platform, and though it is not quite ready for the "new departure," it is not unready for such alliances as will tend to break down its opponents.

There seems to be unusual activity among democrats, not in organizing and consolidating their party, but in misleading their weak-kneed enemies by promises which they intend to keep to the ear while they break them to the hope.

It is a delusive hope on both sides. The democracy is lost if it depends upon its own principles, and any republican is lost who allows the democracy to mislead him.

GUBERNATORIAL IMBROGLIO.—Without expressing any opinion as to who is right in this unfortunate controversy, we will express the hope that acting Governor Dunn will not permit his feelings to betray him into the commission of any act that he may hereafter regret. He cannot lose sight of the fact that our enemies on the one hand are ever on the alert, to embrace every opportunity presenting itself, to goad on, and even to advise the commission of injudicious acts; and many friends on the other in their zeal to serve us, or to accomplish some purpose of their own, counsel a line of conduct anything but prudent. Governor Dunn's whole official career so far has been marked by a quiet, cautious, dignified deportment, which it would be lamentable to see him depart from at this juncture.

In another part of our paper will be found an article from the *Shreveport South-Western* under the caption "Native Colored Sentiment." We would be willing to remit to "time" the settling of all "past differences and the removal of present prejudices," if we could discover any disposition on the part of the bulk of our past oppressors and our present political adversaries, to acquiesce in a trial of the experiment. We are not unmindful of the "barriers," or the remonstrances of a cultivated and (therefore) superior race. On the contrary it is the knowledge of the strength of this opposition which has driven us into, and keeps us in combinations which under less embarrassing circumstances we would repudiate. From the democracy which sets out with the fundamental error that we are necessarily an inferior race we can expect but little. But we would be glad to even ignore this consideration, if we really saw any disposition on its part to concede to us "the enjoyment of every constitutional right." All of what our contemporary calls "antipathy to the race whom he formerly served," springs from the difference between their and our interpretation of "what we deserve." If we could arrive at a point of agreement on this matter, we should hail it as indeed evidencing the commencement of an era of better feeling between the races in the South.

PICNIC.—The picnic to be given by Mrs. James Lewis, which has been necessarily postponed twice, will come off at the Oakland Course on July 6, 1871.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.—There was a business meeting of this social organization on Friday evening June 30, at their rooms No. 6 Rampart street, which we are glad to say was well attended. The prompt manner in which business was disposed of and the unanimity of sentiment displayed, are conclusive evidences that the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB is a fixed institution. Members will please take notice that an important meeting will be held on Friday July 7, at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of acting on an important amendment to the Constitution.

We offer our congratulations to Senator C. C. Antoine on his escape from injury during the burning of the steamer Red Cloud, on board of which he was at the time of the conflagration. Mr. Antoine reached the city on Thursday on the steamer B. L. Hodge, and is in fine health.

We clip the following from the *Red River News* of June 24:

"The *Citizens Guard* June 10th appropriated some of the News' thunder without giving credit for it. Vide Page 2, column three, last three small pieces, with a pointing to them. Will the Editor make the amende honorable?"

WOMEN DO.—The *Citizens Guard* of June 28, strangely prevents our comment on a flagrant and grave error which it committed in its notice of the case of Weber vs. Billings, and disingenuously refuses to admit that it was dead wrong in its interpretation of the decision of the Judge of the Eighth district Court. "Journalistic ethics" demand brother that when you are betrayed into error, and conviction is brought home to you, that you make the amende honorable. With reference to the *Guard's* groundless fling at the source of our "inspiration," we have only to say that the writer knows better than what he states. We will not retort by insinuating that aught appears in the editorial columns of the *Guard*, which does not emanate from the fertile brain of its "sole" but not "inglorious" Editor.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three, or four days ago Mr. Oscar Bellevue, Special Officer, went bathing at the Lake and in company with several of his friends. In taking a plunge from an elevated position, the shallowness of the water brought his head in violent contact with the bed of the lake, and injured his spine. He was drawn out of the water and conveyed to his residence, in this city, where he lingered till Friday midday and expired. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M., followed by their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. Peace to his ashes.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian,
CARROLLTON, LA.,
June 30, 1871.

WHOM SHALL WE TRUST?

The echo of this proverb is (apparently) at all times ringing in our ears as to whom shall we trust to represent us in the ensuing campaign? The interrogatory is well-timed, and requires deep consideration; and as there are a great many public positions, and a great many more aspirants than offices, we would suggest without partiality to ask yourselves the question—1st. What qualifications would you require in the men whom you would select to represent you? 2d. Do these men merit the honors which you are able to bestow on them? After sufficient deliberation you can but wisely exclaim, that those whom we shall trust must possess talent, enterprise, courage, reputation, and virtue.

1st. Because without talent other attributes would be useless. 2d. Enterprise—simply because we as a people have never had the judicious privilege in bygone days. 3d. Courage—without which, one is so easily intimidated that without consideration he is induced to do things that are detrimental to our race, through fear of offending a party who are opposed to the progress of our people, or in other words, a party who have declared that we were not eligible to positions where State questions were involved, and that the present administration was composed of scoundrels and carpet-baggers. 4th. Reputation and virtue, essentially a necessity without which a man is not accessible to society.

These are the men who should represent us; the ones that have been tried, true and trustworthy, and not those who, with unfounded

calumny would dare to repudiate a man because he had not the choice of a birthplace, and he not having had the misfortune of bearing the burden, and suffering the pang of America's system of slavery, under the burden of inhuman taskmasters—but merely because he was born in a free State, this calumny is heaped upon some of our smart men of our race as the State affords—and even some of our present administrators—without an interrogatory as to whether they have been serviceable in the great struggle of our freedom—by certain base calumniating aspirants who would not hesitate to sacrifice the whole republican party (by betrayal), to achieve the one great object they have in view, which is that of self-interest.

Beware of false prophets; for a great many are now engaged in leading our people astray. Let us not deviate from the path that has led us out from the wilderness, and promises to bring us in view of the road to wealth and prosperity; but with a sad recollection of tortures and agonies with which we were loaded, let us resolve that we will not let ignorance, ambition and vice swerve us from discharging our duties of presenting such views as we deem expedient, to enlighten our benighted, but benighted people who are so quick to respond to those who lay claim to their benevolence, without a consideration as to "WHOM THEY SHALL TRUST."

OBSERVER.

NATIVE COLORED SENTIMENT.

FROM THE SHREVEPORT SOUTH-WESTERN.

In the semi-weekly LOUISIANIAN of the 15th, a paper published in New Orleans, and managed by P. B. S. Pinchback, we find several well-written and sensible articles. It has some views upon "Now and Then," and takes the *Times* to task for an exhibition of violent temper. We extract the concluding paragraph of the article:

"During the initial steps of reconstruction, the southern people were so chagrined by defeat, or so generally disqualified to hold office, that government could not be carried on by them, so that the carpet-baggers had to be accepted in their stead. The colored people made alliances with them, because they were the advocates of the rights we now possess, and we thank them heartily for their agency in the work already done. But after all we are lovers of our State and section, and if the *Times* and its class will fully acknowledge our right to live where we were born, to serve a country we fought to save, to be treated like men when we deserve to be, there need be no further fight between the white natives and the blacks; and, therefore, we repeat that 'bad blood is bad policy.'"

We agree with the LOUISIANIAN that "bad blood is bad policy," and esteem its existence a calamity. There is no disposition on the part of the great mass of the responsible whites to deprive the colored man of his constitutional rights, or to treat him otherwise than he deserves. We contend that he has been made the dupe of designing knaves, who have used him to further their own interests, and who have instilled into him an antipathy to the race whom he formerly served. This was out of no love to the former slave, but undertaken as a matter of hostility to the former master. It should occur to the sensible colored man that it would be the better policy on his part to let time assuage past differences and remove possibly present prejudice, for he can never hope to force his way over these barriers or against the remonstrances of a highly cultivated and superior race. We have heard Pinchback himself counsel from the hustings a policy to this effect, and argue economy and self-respect as a means of advancement in the social scale. This would insure a good state of feeling between the two races, and would secure for the colored man every constitutional right, without the intervention of the miserable disorganizers who are now fattening at the common expense of both whites and blacks.

The LOUISIANIAN of the same date has likewise an article on "Decoration Day and Hypocrisy," in which it contends these national celebrations as more calculated to inflame the passion than to purify the affections. The floral ovations at the graves of the white Union dead at Arlington was in strong contrast with the marked want of respect shown for the colored citizens who participated in the ceremony. We venture to say that had the result of the war been

reversed, and the Southern people been called upon to decorate the graves of their dead, that her colored slain would not have been neglected. But so it is. These men now sleeping their last sleep have rendered all that may be got out of them, and a hypocritical sentiment has nothing to bestow upon their memories. The insidious doctrine that the emancipated black is the particular charge of a Radical government, is a falsity from beginning to end, and is made use of by designing incendiaries for bad and selfish purposes. The LOUISIANIAN thus alludes to the decoration.

"If any event in the whole history of our connection with the late war embodied more features of disgraceful neglect, on the part of the Union whites, or exhibited more clearly the necessity of protecting ourselves from insult, than this behavior at Arlington Heights, we at least acknowledge ignorance of it. We say again that no good, but only harm can result from keeping up the recollection of the bitter strife and bloodshed between North and South; and worse still, in furnishing occasion to white Unionists of proving their hypocrisy towards the negro in the very presence of our dead."

We are glad to see this position taken by such men as Pinchback, as evidencing the commencement of an era of better feeling between the races in the South. If the miserable prejudices of race so persistently inculcated by the carpet-bag element could be got rid of, we see no reason why a good understanding should not exist. There is no antipathy of interest—on the contrary there is a decided reciprocity—and the large element of colored people resident in the South should be informed as to the duplicity of their imported advisers. Pinchback is a well-informed sensible man, who will be listened to and believed by the people of his own race, and it devolves upon him and his like to open the eyes of the ignorant among his people to the dupes they are being made by the unscrupulous carpet-bagger.

ENGLISH LANDS.

The enthusiasm which Mr. Mill's recent speech, at Exeter Hall, excited proves that the Association has not miscalculated in bringing its programme and principles to the test of open discussion. Reform agitators in this country generally commence in a very quiet way. A few earnest men first unite together with a view to common action for a common object. After a time public interest is excited. Then the movement naturally passes into the public meeting stage, final culminating in Parliamentary debates and in Parliamentary legislation.

Several weeks ago the programme of this Association was published, with explanatory remarks by Mr. J. S. Mill. Like other productions of that illustrious writer, this pamphlet has been the subject of very general discussion, and of not a little misapprehension. To the ordinary English mind there is nothing so sacred as land. A proposal to legislate for the improvement of the Land Laws is commonly regarded as akin to sacrilege. That rich men should become land-owners and that old families should possess large estates, is accounted the most natural thing in the world. What Michelet called the essence of feudalism is that the "Système féodal est comme une religion de la terre." This religion is classed by eminent economists among the superstitions which help to render progress impossible. Mr. Mill's pamphlet, and his impressive speech last night at the Freemasons' Hall, are vigorous attacks upon this false and injurious faith. They constitute effective onslaughts upon the vestiges of feudalism, which have survived the reforming efforts of our forefathers. In some quarters the aim of Mr. Mill and his coadjutors will be sneered at as Utopian, and their labors denounced as revolutionary. Those who are unable to deny the justice of the claims advanced will doubtless attempt to disparage them as speculations which it is impossible to carry into effect without unsettling society, and annihilating all proprietary rights. This is the most usual way in which the advocates of existing abuses strive to turn the flank of the advancing army of Reform. Jeremy Bentham pointedly exposed the hollowness of the cry against changes which were stigmatized as speculative as "an epithet in use among official persons for the condemnation of whatever proposition is too adverse to private interest not to be hated, and at the same time too manifestly true to be denied."

What Mr. Mill demands on behalf of the Association over which he presides is, in one respect, identical with what Cobden said shortly before his death, ought to form the basis of the next great agitation in England. It was Cobden's opinion that he who succeeded in establishing Free Trade in Land would prove a greater benefactor to his countrymen than any one of those who brought about Free Trade in the necessities of life. Indeed, from Mr. Mill's point of view, land is as truly a necessary of life as bread itself. To remove all fiscal and legal impediments from the transfer of land is regarded by him and by the Land Tenure Reform Association as a preliminary to the thorough enjoyment of the untaxed loaf. The opponents of facilitating the transfer of landed property are wont to say that if the cost of purchasing were lessened the process of forming large estates would go on more rapidly. Yet, as the same persons approve of the existing arrangement through which the land remains in the possession of a few families, they cannot have much faith in the operation of freedom of transfer acting in the manner indicated. In principle, the change which Mr. Mill advocates has received the approval of Parliament.

The alterations made since the time of Selden in English arrangements of every kind can with difficulty be realized, far less enumerated. Alone among the relics of a past which many profess to admire, but few would restore if they had the power, do our unreformed Land Laws remain to shame the age which is proud of its advance and of its readiness to reform.

The movement of which the meeting last night may be regarded as the real starting-point has the appearance of being far too powerful to be easily checked. The liquid good sense and well-ordered knowledge of Sir Charles Dilke, and the generous enthusiasm of Mr. Auberon Herbert, are effective allies of Mr. Mill's philosophic statesmanship. If the measures brought to the notice of the public are extreme, all tone of their advocates is pacific and moderate. They take their stand on justice, and are in direct opposition to those who would consecrate as well as subvert. Dismissing any intention to disregard established claims, they would provide the landowners with an efficient shield against irrational and revolutionary demands. They are working for no mere personal object, but for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. They wish, as Mr. Auberon Herbert put it in his eloquent peroration, to see the people of England more closely rooted to the soil, more contented with their lot, prouder of their country, happier in their lives. To compass the attainment of results like these is fitting employment not only for a statesman and a patriot, but also for the genuine philanthropist.—*National Standard.*

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

The Vice President of the "Southern Confederacy" has followed the examples of his chief by defining anew his opinion of the Vallandigham "new departure" fraud, and declares in quite as positive terms his resolution to resist to the bitter end the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, the legislation based upon and designed to enforce them, and indeed all the reconstruction measures of Congress. He has recently published, in an *Angusta* (Ga.) paper, a statement of his views upon these measures, in which, after arraigning the Republican party for tyranny and "outrageous perfidy" towards the South, and their leaders as "Jacobins without conscience or consistency," he pronounces all the reconstruction acts of Congress to be "unconstitutional, fraudulent, and void," except the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

The 14th and 15th amendments are, in his opinion, no part of the Constitution, because they had been adopted "by force and fraud." Though he is strongly in favor of declaring the 15th amendment null and void, and believes it will be done, he affects to believe that the ballot would never be taken from negro. But of that he does not seem very confident. But whether negro suffrage should continue or not is a question that belongs conclusively with the States, and is one with which Congress has no right to interfere. Nor does the question whether the colored man would be disfranchised in that case "lessen the duty of all lovers of constitutional liberty to oppose the 15th amendment."

It will be seen from this brief recapitulation of Mr. Stephens' opin-

ions that he declares his purpose not to accept the situation as resolutely as Jeff Davis himself, and both of them undoubtedly represent the real sentiment of the Southern rebels in regard to the reconstruction legislation of Congress; and, indeed, they but reiterate, almost in the precise language of the New York National Democratic Convention of 1868, the sentiments of the National Democracy, North as well as South, upon these measures. That platform—the last authentic declaration of principles by the Democracy as a national organization—declared that the reconstruction measures of Congress were revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void, as Mr. Stephens and Jeff Davis now do; and the whole Northern Democratic press, every State Democratic convention, and all the trusted leaders of the party cordially approved and sustained from that hour to the meeting of the Ohio Democratic convention a few days ago this doctrine.

The effort of the Ohio Democracy under the lead of Vallandigham to mislead the people of the North by claiming to have abandoned the revolutionary platform upon which they stood, not only through the whole rebellion, but especially since the New York Convention, finds no favor at the South. Whatever else may be hid to the door of the rebel chiefs, hypocrisy is not one of their virtues. They are bitterly opposed to the whole series of reconstruction measures, as their Northern allies have taught them to be, and they do not scruple to declare their purpose to get rid of them, in the quickest possible time, by the use of the most effective means. The Southern Democracy are a unit in opposition to the "new departure" fraud, and they will not conceal their views even to strengthen the hands of the Northern Democracy. If their time serving allies are willing to wear the old clothes of the Republican party, they are not.

Thus far, therefore, the Ohio movement has been a failure. It has destroyed all hope of a united Democracy in 1872, and with it all chance of a Democratic victory, unless, besides receiving the unanimous approval of the Northern Democracy, it lead to a division of the Republican party. But we already have the proof in the voice of dissatisfaction and threats of rebellion that come up to us from the Democratic press in every Northern State, that so far from the "new departure" promoting the harmony of the Democracy North, it is proving a very dangerous and distracting question, and a source of fatal divisions and weakness, rather than union and strength. Even in Ohio it is said that a majority of the Democratic papers bitterly denounce the movement as a sacrifice, not only of all their professions, but of their principles also.

In abandoning their old and well-understood platform of principles, and deciding to adopt the whole series of Republican reconstruction measures, the "new departure" Democracy have failed already in two of the purposes they hoped to accomplish—secure the approval and co-operation of the Southern rebel Democracy and unite the party North.

And their only hope of success now rests on accomplishing their last scheme, which is the division of the Republican party. Their success in carrying out this patriotic purpose can only be known by the result of the election of 1872. But it requires neither a prophet to predict that it will prove a still more ignominious failure than the other two devices already have. The hope of its success is based upon the opinion the Vallandigham Democracy have formed of the intelligence, honesty, and patriotism of the people from their experience and observation among the Democracy. It is not only probable, but quite certain, that the next Democratic candidate for President will receive the votes of such Republicans as put on their principles for the gain they might bring.

But there is no doubt that all intelligent honest patriotic Republicans will act with the Republican party in 1872 than it is that they stood by the country all through the rebellion, as well as by the Republican men and measures in 1864 and 1866. Whatever Mr. Greeley's opinion may be they know that the "new departure" movement is a gross fraud, intended to deceive the Northern people, and to secure voters under false pretenses. The Ohio Democracy simply resolves, what every body knew before, that the several amendments are a part of the Constitution, and will be respected as such. But they reserve to themselves the right, and

virtually declare their purpose, to annul them when the various branches of the Government are under their control. Nobody therefore, but the most ignorant and stupid, will be misled by this sudden conversion to Republican reconstruction.—*New National Era.*

There are some things which are so mean that it is impossible and would be wrong to pass them over without a rebuke. In one of the Carrollton cars this morning, which was pretty well packed with a variegated perspiring humanity, a negro man arose to give his seat to an aged and somewhat corpulent matron, who was clinging to one of the leather straps near him. No sooner had the man vacated his seat, however, than a rude young white man popped himself into the place, before she could accept the offer, and seemed to think he had done an exceedingly smart thing.

We believe nothing but the crowded condition of the car and the intense heat prevented some of the gentlemen in the car from lifting the rude fellow from his stolen seat and ejecting him from the vehicle.

We have never advocated negroes riding in the street cars with whites; on the contrary, we have opposed it, and believe that it would be better now to have separate cars for the two races, but since the thing has been and is suffered, why, we should remember to accord the negroes those courtesies which we expect them to extend to us, and to our female relations and friends.—*N. O. Picayune, 27th. in t.*

FASHION DEPARTMENT.

FASHION GOSSIP.

"BY MAX."

The summer fashions appear to have almost exhausted themselves, and fashion itself seems to be resting until the early autumn approaches for a renewal of its arduous duties. In the meantime fashions has left we poor "loopholes" sufficient work to do in recording the styles and novelties already in vogue.

In dress goods, plain solid colors are most fashionable, but organdies are worn with white ground, and large flowers head them. We notice the old fashioned lawn with borders for trimming are again coming in fashion. The flowered bordering of these patterns are used for the narrow flounces. But it does not seem possible for anything to become more fashionable than pure white, either in linen lawn, swiss or pique, and we believe that white suits are the most serviceable and economical, because when sold they can be washed and made to look fresh and nice as when new.

The linen lawns of buff and orange are very fashionable and are quite as serviceable as white. The white linen lawns range in price from 35 up to 60 cents a yard. The flowered and striped linen lawns are 20 and 25 cents per yard. Grenadines have been more in favor this year than we have ever known them to be any previous season. The corners of our large dry goods establishments are cored with grenadines, many of them are now marked as low as 25 cents per yard. The black or white ground with blue, green, brown or ecru stripes are the most fashionable. But as we have frequently said in our previous gossips with the ladies, these grenadine suits are very expensive, because you cannot purchase good grenadine for less than one dollar per yard, and then it must be lined with silk, or it will not look well, and when the quantity of silk required is taken into consideration a grenadine will cost more than a rich silk and will not be as serviceable. Blouse waists are again in fashion and are made with three box plaits in the back, and in front one of the plaits is placed directly in front so as to conceal the opening. The blouse waists are all made with sailor collars.

PARISOL.

We notice the pongee and light luff umbrellas are almost the only ones used. Occasionally we notice a lace parasol on the promenade, the hands of some fair belle, in full dress, but the umbrella is almost universally known.

FANS.

Fans for travelling and shopping are fastened to the belt with cord and tassels, and are made of Russian leather. Fans for brides are made of white satin and gold lace.

LOTUS.

Palest primrose luff is the leading color in the new stock of gloves this season, and next in favor is a

beautiful black velvet...
under this straw bonnet...
more than also that fruit...
perfect in fruit almost deceiving...
that a bunch of cherries or them. We notice...

Trimmed with white crepe and behind, and a in front and around the crown...
this year. Pr...

Was trimmed pale primrose small daisies...
Was trimmed behind and leaves in front...

Saturday, June...
Cottons—The at irregular p...
ported at previ...
advance of 40...
adjust our quot...
with the closing...
the Exchange...
even running...
ours are for av...
outside rates for...
Yesterday's...
fined to 1500 b...
closed as follow...

Low Ordinary...
Ordinary...
Good Ordinary...
Low Middling...
Middling...
Strict Middling...
Good Middling...
SUGAR...
Good Fair, 10 lb...
Yellow Clarified...
Fair...
Fully fair...
White...
MOLASSES...
Received to-day...
Rebilled, plantation...
Rebilled, refinery...
TOBACCO...
The demand has...
paid as to be...
Good, 10 lb...
Low...
Medium...
Good leaf...
Fine leaf...
TOBACCO...
Stock on hand...
Arrived past week...
previously...

Exported past week...
Broken up for...
consumption, and...
On hand and on...
FLOUR...
The market is ve...
sales to-day are con...
Superfine...
Double extra...
Treble extra...
Low extra...
Choice extra...
Good Treble Extra...
CORN...
Is in light supply...
Red, Yellow mixed...
Choice Yellow...
Mixed...
Yellow...
White...
Choice White, in D...
St. Charles county...
Mixed, in poor ord...
OATS...
Is in light supply...
St. Louis, 10 bu...
Galena...
BEAN...
100 lbs...
HAY...
Western, 10 ton...
Choice...
FORKS...
Market is very...
Summer-cured Me...
Winter-packed Me...
Retailing...
BACON...
Breakfast...
Shoulders, 10 lb...
Clear ribs sides...
Clear sides...
Sugar-cured Ham...
LARD...
In dull, and is q...
Tennessee, 10 lb...
Kego, 10 lb...
DRY SALT MEAT...
COFFEE...
There is some...
thing trade, but...
low. We quote no...
Prima, 10 lb...
Good...
Fair...
SALT...
The demand is...
prices are unchan...
Liverpool, coarse...
fine...
When large lots...
by boats a deduct...
York's Island bel...
JOHN MEAL—1...
at 15 1/2...
45 1/2...
50 1/2...
ESSENTIALS...
100 lbs...
Apples...
Butter...
Chests Western...
Graham...

INTERESTING ITEMS.

FARMING OPERATIONS.
Farming operations are carried on in the West on a colossal scale. Mr. Thompson, who lives near the town of Wells, Minnesota, has 1,400 acres of wheat, 1,250 of flax, 800 of oats, and 400 of corn. About 4,400 acres altogether are under cultivation. He has set out 80,000 cuttings, cottonwood and white willow, and eighteen miles of fence, consuming 40,000 pounds of wire and 20,000 posts. He owns twenty brick farm-houses, with barns and other improvements, and expects to open twenty new farms this summer, putting up the necessary buildings for each.

A few days ago, as Mr. Hackett of Carver, Mass., was driving a bull, owned by a neighbor named Faunce, to pasture, the animal suddenly turned upon him and threw him into the air. As he descended, the infuriated beast caught him upon his horns and threw him again. Mr. Faunce, hearing the outcry, ran to his assistance, but fell into a hole, breaking his leg. Mr. Hackett providentially escaped from his perilous position with his life, although severely injured.

A Holyoke (Mass.) grocer endorsed notes for his wife's brother, at her request, and lost \$1,200 by it. On learning of his loss, he became so enraged at his wife that he attempted to cut her throat with a pocket knife, but though inflicting a frightful wound, it was not fatal. He was arrested and held for examination.

A milk dealer, living in Batavia, N. Y., after washing his tin pans on the late hottest day of the season, set them against the side of his house to dry, and the reflection of the sun upon the dry claspboards set the building on fire. The house had been insured only about thirty minutes before, and the flames were extinguished.

A young lady, who resided in Wilton, N. H., aged sixteen years, was found dead in her bed a few morning ago. She was in usual health the day before, but complained of feeling unwell on retiring. Her sister, with whom she slept, was not aware of her death till arising in the morning.

A horrible story is told in late California papers of the stoning to death of an innocent Chinaman, in the streets of San Francisco, by a gang of boys, while men looked on without offering to save the poor victim. That kind of thing cannot go unavenged of Heaven.

A dress-maker in this city is reported to have been fatally poisoned recently, from making up a green tulle dress, the colors of which were set with poisonous mineral dyes of great virulence, which are used to give a brilliant tone to the emerald hue.

A little incendiary, aged only two years, threw some lighted matches on a bed in a house in North Hanson, Mass., and then toddled out doors to await results. The house was burned down.

Two workmen in a stone quarry near Franklin Springs, Pa., recently found a large can filled with half-dollars, but were sadly disappointed on learning that they were all counterfeit.

A citizen of Lowell cut his hand with a broken glass bottle several weeks ago, and died the other day with the lock-jaw, resulting from the wound.

We see it stated that "the Baptist church at North Winstington, N. H., was badly struck by lightning the other day, and the bell-ringer burnt in twain."

A New Brunswick Court has decided, in an important case, that a lunatic may make an affidavit, but that it will be good for nothing after it is made.

It has been discovered that pure rain water is the best cosmetic for the skin, and some of the faded belles of fashionable life are using it copiously.

The Editor of the Montgomery (Ga.) Mail lately gained a great accession to his subscription list by biting off a man's ear in a sanctum fight.

It is estimated that the grape crop of California will be so enormous this year that ten millions of gallons of wine will be made from it.

There are one hundred and forty women working farms in Iowa, according to the agricultural report of that State.

A bird in Alabama is now advertising to a hawk which she lost three years ago.

Timothy's "Cure for Coughs" has, when it is turned off, and every body has gone to bed.

PUN AND PUNNY.

NINETY-NINE IN THE SHADE.

Oh! for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers:
Oh! for an iceberg or two of control;
Oh! for a vale which at mid-day the dew
cumbere.

Oh! for a pleasure trip to the Pole.

Oh! for a little one-story thermometer.

With nothing but zeroes all round in a row.

Oh! for a big double-barreled hydrometer.

To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow.

Oh! that this cold world were twenty times colder.

(That's irony red-hot, it seemeth to me.)

Oh! for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder

Oh! what a comfort an ague would be.

Oh! for a motto to typify Heaven.

Scooped in the rock under catarract vast;

Oh! for a winter of discount even:

Oh! for wet blankets judiciously cast.

Oh! for a child that would be perpetual.

(Or at least last till the summer is over.)

Then never may come a summer!

And last until winter is with us no more.

—PUNY.—A country apothecary

not a little distinguished for his im-

pedance, in the hope of disconcert-

ing a young clergyman, whom he

knew to be a man of singular mod-

esty, asked him, in the presence of

a large company, at a public assem-

ble, "Why did the patriarchs of old

live to such an extreme age?" "To

which the clergyman replied, "I

suppose the ancient patriarchs took

no physic."

—COGNOME IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.

A popular clergyman, who was sad-

ly annoyed by incessant coughing

among his congregation, paused in

his discourse, and remarked that

"if ladies would wear their bonnets

on their heads, and tie the strings,

coughs would not be so prevalent."

He certainly don't mean to be

coughed down.

—GRANDMA TO GRANDPA.—"Have

you heard that strange story about

Miss Simpkins' elopement?" "Little

Precocious." "Oh, I know all about

that." "Grandma." "Indeed! I should

like to know what it is you don't

know?" "Little P." "Well, then, I'll

tell you—I don't know my lesson

for to-morrow."

—EDUCATION.—Mr. Buster is an

opponent of free schools from "prin-

ciple." He goes "agin education,"

not because of its unconstitution-

ality, but because it's unnatural.

Ignorance is "natur," he says. We

are born to be ignorant and ought

to be kept so.

—TALKING MATCH.—An undertaker

who was briskly furbishing up a

coffin, being asked whom it was

for, replied, "I can't tell which, but

two women have started out on a

talking match next door, and it'll

be sure to end in the death of one

of 'em."

—They have a new cemetery in

Ockmulgee county, Ga., and ac-

cording to a local, "the Hon. E. W.

Tyson is the first gentleman who

has had the pleasure of being buried

in this delightful retreat."

—An old toper hearing it stated

that the French have no W in their

language, declared it was not so;

in fact, that it could not be so, "for

how could they spell whiskey with-

out a W?"

—People may rail against tobacco,

saying it's an shortsens existence

but there is a case on record show-

ing how it once really saved a life.

"Tobacco wanst saved my life,"

said Paddy Blake, an inveterate

smoker. "How was that?" inquired

his companion. "Oh, you see I

was diggin' a well, and come up for

a good smoke, and whilst I was up

the well caved in."

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

SEVEN

4 times second,

240 times a minute,

144,000 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

292,800 times a week,

1,568,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night;

not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and

Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying

down—upside down or right side up. It must

keep running when the wearer sits down or

stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact,

it is expected to do its duty at all times, in

every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I would

not say it will faithfully tick for you

a hundred and twenty-six million times in

a year, without even requiring fresh oil

all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other

parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN

JEWEELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made

by machinery. The machinery used in

making the movement of a single watch

cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars,

yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver

Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch

could not be made by hand and finished

as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle

that is, any part of one Watch is exactly

like the same part in another; and if ten

Watches of one grade were taken apart,

and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were

mixed together, ten watches could be

made by putting these parts together

again, without any reference to their

former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is

injured we can always replace it at a

trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two,

an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES..... \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of

Watches in detail, gives the weight and

quality of the Cases, and all other infor-

mation necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it

before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price

List of Waltham Watches, as per adver-

tisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of

these Watches upon these conditions, and

have only been asked to refund the money

in three cases, and not one of these was

on account of dissatisfaction with the

Watch, but because the parties needed

the money more.

We have no agents, and our prices

are the same to all. A RESIDENT OF

ORLEANS OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM

US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF

HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS

EXPLAINED IN OUR PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, gilt,

plated, or gilt cases whatever (these

are all other makes for brass or German

Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy

of a solid gold or silver case, and we do

not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a PRICE LIST.

Address in full.

HOWARD & Co.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,

J. M. WHITE, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY,

June 10; SATURDAY,

June 24; SATURDAY,

July 8; For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET

COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

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and the Bends. The fine

passenger steamers of

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Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern